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JANUARY.

Red-headed Woodpecker, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 to 11, 13 to 24, 26, 27, 28, 30.	Tree Sparrow, 1, 8, 9, 11, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 30.
Blue Jay, 2, 3, 5 to 11, 13 to 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31.	Downy Woodpecker, 3, 4, 7, 12 to 15, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29.
Crow, 2 to 5, 7, 9, 14 to 17, 19 to 24, 27, 28, 29, 31.	Brown Creeper, 3, 4, 15, 20, 21, 23.
White-breasted Nuthatch, 1 to 4, 7, 8, 9, 13 to 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 27, 28, 29.	Chickadee, 1, 2, 7, 21, 27.
Snowbird, 1, 7, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 27, 28, 29.	Song Sparrow, 5, 8, 20, 27.
	Goldfinch, 8, 27.
	Hairy Woodpecker, 28.
	Screech Owl, 18.
	Meadowlark, 7.
	Cardinal, 27.
	Snowflake, 31.

Total number of species seen, 16.

FEBRUARY.

Crow, 1, 3 to 8, 10 to 28.	White-breasted Nuthatch, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 13, 16, 21, 26, 27.
Blue Jay, 1 to 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18 to 22, 25 to 28.	Snowflake, 2, 7, 8, 14 to 17, 20, 24.
Red-headed Woodpecker, 2 to 5, 10 to 13, 18, 20, 21, 25 to 28.	Chickadee, 3, 8, 14, 20, 24, 26, 27.
Snowbird, 3, 6, 8, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 24, 26, 27, 28.	Tree Sparrow, 3, 6, 27, 28.
Downy Woodpecker, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15 to 18, 21, 24, 27.	Song Sparrow, 1, 19.
	Brown Creeper, 6.

Total number of species seen, 11.

Total number of species seen during the winter, 17

MIGRATION OF OUR BIRDS IN THE SPRING OF 1914.

BY BROTHER ALPHONSUS, C. S. C.

Comparing the March migrants for the present year with those of three previous years, I find that 1914 has the largest number—18. Only in 1910 were there more migrants in March, that month having had 25. The weather that year was exceedingly

warm in March, making the early arrivals among the birds unprecedentedly numerous.

The Song Sparrow's early arrival, on March 5, was duplicated only once in six years—in 1910. Both of these dates occurred in springs that followed mild weather. My observations for the last two years show that this species, in small numbers, remains with us through mild winters. The records of the Song Sparrow made during those seasons were few, and doubtless the regular appearance of the species in March indicates that they were not residents but migrants.

The hardy Meadowlarks seldom arrive north later than March 10, the date of migration for the present year. They have appeared at Notre Dame even in mid-winter, last December and January it being my good fortune to make records of the species. I have also three records, in different years, that are earlier than March 10.

Among the first spring migrants, the Killdeer may be placed with certainty. Six years show that the period of arrival for the species fell within ten days, no date being later than the 14th of the month. Such great regularity in the time of returning is extremely rare among March migrants.

The Purple Finch's early date in March is quite a month ahead of the time of arrival in 1909, and almost a month earlier than in 1911. These years and the present year are the only ones in which the species was recorded. Such great disparity in dates of migration seems inexplicable. But this species is rather locally distributed, and even in a small area it may easily be overlooked by other than careful observers.

The date of arrival for the Bluebird is one of the latest I have recorded—only one other being later. In six years, the migration of this species occurred three times both in February and in March. This would seem to indicate disparity, yet when the two sets of dates are looked at separately, there is not wanting an element of regularity.

Most of the Robin's dates of migration occur in March, there being only one record for February in six years. Among the March dates, the 13th of the present year is very close to two others—March 9 and 14. I have always striven to see the Robin on the first day of its arrival, but when other observers have been

more successful, I have not hesitated to take their date for such a common species as the correct one.

The Red-winged Blackbird's rather late arrival, on March 24, is approached only by one later date—April 2, 1912. The element of locality must always be considered in determining the date of migrants for this species. Swampy lakes attract these blackbirds, and bodies of water whose shores are but slightly marshy may not entice the earliest of the Red-wings. Such are the lakes at Notre Dame, Indiana.

March 25, 1914, is the earliest record I have made for the Sapsucker, March 26, 1910 being the nearest to that date. All the others occurred in April, most of them after the 10th of the month. Like the Bluebird, the Sapsucker shows regularity in the respective sets for March and April, and disparity between them.

The Kingfisher made one of its best records this year, arriving on the 27th—5 days later than the earliest date. Looking over my records for this species in six years, I find that four of them are in March and two in April. When the winters are not severe, the Kingfisher always arrives in March.

Accumulating records of the Mourning Dove show that this species seldom arrives after March. So far there are five records for that month, and but one for April—the 3rd. The Dove was first found this spring on March 30—the latest date for that month.

The Phoebe also made its latest record March this year, arriving on the last day of the month. Three of the other dates are in March, and two in April—on the 2nd and 3rd. These records make the Phoebe a close competitor with the Mourning Dove.

Like the Phoebe, the Cowbird was one of the latest of the March migrants this year. But unlike that species, this blackbird has its records for six years distributed equally in March and April. In the latter month, the dates all fall within the first week, but in March they cover nearly half of the month—the earliest being on the 16th.

The number of April migrants in 1914 equalled those of the same month in 1913, these two years having the highest records in six years. Although both in 1913 and 1914 the springs followed mild winters, yet the migrants exceeded those of April 1912 by only five species. That year the winter was one of the coldest in thirty years,

In six years, the migration of the Vesper Sparrow has occurred within a period as short as two weeks—from March 26 to April 9. Only one record is found in March, and one in the second week of April. All the others—including the one for 1914—fall within the first week of April.

Like the Vesper Sparrow, the Flicker, in six years, had but one March record; but unlike that species, this woodpecker arrived for three springs in the first week, and for two springs, in the second week, of April. The whole period of migration for six years was 19 days—from March 24 to April 12.

The Towhee was regular in its arrival this year, reaching us on April 7. Four of the records of this species occur within less than a week—from the 2nd to 8th of April. The latest date of migration for the Towhee was April 17, 1909, and the earliest, March 19, 1910.

The Field Sparrow, in four springs, came north within 6 days—from March 31 to April 7. Although usually regular in its time of arrival, this sparrow has two March dates—the 21st and the 25th; the entire period of migration for six years being 17 days.

The Fox Sparrow migrates with regularity—its dates for the last three years all falling within the first week of April. The writer has no records of this species for the years, 1909 to 1911.

Another species with even fewer records than the Fox Sparrow, is the Loggerhead Shrike. The two records I have are—April 8, 1913, and April 7, 1914. To the future, then, it must be left to determine whether this species is regular in its spring migration.

A period of 15 days, in April, is the time of the Spring migration of the Hermit Thrush. The date for the present year is the 9th, which is one of the earliest. Three other records were later, the latest of all being in 1913—the 19th.

The Chipping Sparrow is both a March and an April migrant—there being four records in April and two in March. In the latter month the dates were the 29th and the 30th. In April, the records fall within ten days—two occurring on the 15th, which is also the latest date for this sparrow.

In the Brown Thrasher, we have a species whose records are remarkably regular. I shall give them all for six springs, beginning with 1909—April 17, 10, 16, 15, 12, 16. The trained observer is quite certain of his dates for this species, which sings either

loud in the tree tops or low in the hedges, on the first day of its arrival.

The Myrtle Warbler usually arrives regularly in the third week of April, the greatest difference in four years being only four days—April 16 to 20. Later dates were May 2, 1910, and April 26, 1912. From these records it may be seen that the whole period of migration covers 16 days.

Although the dates of the Barn Swallow are more scattered than those of the Myrtle Warbler, still the period of migration is the same—16 days in April. This year the species arrived on the 22nd, which is one of the late dates. The record last year was the 11th, the earliest I have made.

Some species that were winter or spring visitants and departed for the north in April were: Brown Creeper, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Purple Finch and Tree Sparrow. The Tree Sparrow's date of departure in 1914 was the 23rd, which is identical with 1912. In 1913, this species left us on the 6th, which is certainly quite irregular when compared with the other two dates. The Purple Finch, in three years, departed on the 14th in 1909, on the 9th in 1911, on the 18th in 1914. In four springs, the Golden-crowned Kinglet retired north on the 27th in 1910 and 1912, on the 10th in 1913, on the 23rd in 1914. The Brown Creeper's latest dates for three years were: the 30th in 1912, the 22nd in 1913, the 26th in 1914.

A number of unusually early records for certain species was made in April of this year. Among these are the following: Baltimore Oriole and Spotted Sandpiper, on the 25th; Catbird, Chimney Swift, and Warbling Vireo, on the 26th. Yellow Warbler, on the 27th; Orchard Oriole and Kingbird, on the 28th. Most of my other earliest records of these species occurred in May.

Most of the May migrants this year were remarkable for their regularity. A comparison of a few records in 1913 and 1914 will readily indicate this fact. Dates of arrival in 1913 and 1914: Chestnut-sided Warbler, 5th and 4th; White-crowned Sparrow, 7th and 6th; Blue-headed Vireo, 10th and 11th; Least Flycatcher, 12th and 14th; Scarlet Tanager, 13th and 11th; Wood Pewee, 14th and 11th; Blackburnian Warbler, 11th and 16th; Magnolia Warbler, 16th and 13th; Black-poll Warbler, identical.—Dates of departure in 1913 and 1914: Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 3d and 5th; Myrtle Warbler, 15th and 17th; White-crowned Sparrow,

16th and 15th; Yellow Palm Warbler, identical; White-throated Sparrow, 21st and 24th; Black-throated Green Warbler, 24th and 19th; Magnolia Warbler, 25th and 19th; Hermit Thrush, 30th and 28th.

Six spring records of the Yellow-billed Cuckoo show that this species is a regular migrant, all the dates following within the last two weeks of May. The earliest date was the 16th, and the latest, the 30th.

The Redstart is an exception to the regularity of most of the migrants in May. A glance at six of its Spring records will show the truth of this statement: May 12, 1909; May 4, 1910; April 25, 1911; May 3, 1912; April 20, 1913; May 10, 1914. Here there are three different sets of records, which is remarkable.

The total number of migrants seen this spring was 79.

MARCH.		16 Brown Thrasher
4	Sparrow Hawk	17 Ruby-crowned Kinglet
5	Hairy Woodpecker	18 Pine Grosbeak
5	Song Sparrow	18 Myrtle Warbler
5	Snowflake departed	18 Purple Finch departed
10	Meadowlark	20 Chickadee departed
10	Killdeer	22 Barn Swallow
11	Cardinal	23 Tree Sparrow departed
11	Purple Finch	23 Golden-crowned Kinglet departed
13	Bluebird	25 Yellow Palm Warbler
13	Robin	25 Black-throated Green Warbler
14	Canada Geese	25 Spotted Sandpiper
16	Herring Gull	25 Baltimore Oriole
24	Red-winged Blackbird	26 Brown Creeper departed
25	Sapsucker	26 House Wren
27	Kingfisher	26 Sapsucker departed
28	Golden-crowned Kinglet	26 Warbling Vireo
30	Mourning Dove	26 Catbird
31	Phoebe	26 Chimney Swift
31	Cowbird	27 Yellow Warbler
APRIL.		28 White-throated Sparrow
2	Vesper Sparrow	28 Acadian Flycatcher
7	Towhee	28 Kingbird
7	Field Sparrow	28 Orchard Oriole
7	Fox Sparrow	MAY.
7	Loggerhead Shrike	2 Gnatcatcher
9	Hermit Thrush	3 Savanna Sparrow
12	Flicker	4 Chestnut-sided Warbler
14	Wilson Snipe	4 Ovenbird
15	Chipping Sparrow	5 Ruby-crowned Kinglet departed

5 Crested Flycatcher	16 Black and White Warbler departed
6 White-crowned Sparrow	17 Blue-headed Vireo departed
8 Connecticut Warbler	17 Black-poll Warbler
9 Indigo Bird	17 Red-eyed Vireo
10 Black and White Warbler	17 Myrtle Warbler departed
10 Redstart	17 Yellow Palm Warbler departed
10 Rose-breasted Grosbeak	17 Rose-breasted Grosbeak departed
11 Least Flycatcher	18 Bobwhite
11 Wood Pewee	18 Connecticut Warbler departed
11 Scarlet Tanager	19 Yellow-billed Cuckoo
11 Maryland Yellowthroat	19 Magnolia Warbler departed
11 Blue-headed Vireo	19 Black-throated Green Warbler departed
11 Pine Warbler	20 Tennessee Warbler departed
11 Red-breasted Nuthatch	20 Purple Martin
11 Greater Yellowlegs	23 Yellow Warbler departed
11 Bobolink	24 White-throated Sparrow departed
12 Wood Thrush	27 Dickcissel
13 Magnolia Warbler	27 Black-poll Warbler departed
14 Wood Thrush departed	28 Hermit Thrush departed
15 Ovenbird departed	29 Hummingbird
15 White-crowned Sparrow departed	
16 Blackburnian Warbler	
16 Nighthawk	

NOTES ON OUR LOCAL PLANTS.—XII.

BY J. A. NIEUWLAND.

Family 91. **ROSACEAE** B. Jussieu, *Trianon*, (1759:
also A. Jussieu, *Gen. lxx*, 374 (1789), Gerard
(1761), Duchesne (1764).

ROSA Vergil 4: 134, Aen. 12: 69, Culex, 398.

Also *Rosa* Apul. Met., XI, Aus. Idyll XIV, Varro, Harpocrates, Ovid, Fast 5:354, Pliny 11:4, Cels. 4, 5, 8, 4, *Rhodon* Arist., Probl., 5:12:8, Anacr., Od. 43, Theophrastus 6:6, *Rodonia* Theophrastus, Hist., 1:15, *Cynosbates* Pliny 14:23, *Cynorrhodos* Pliny 8:14, 25:2 = *Rosa canina* Linn., *Rosa* of all the pre-Linnaean writers without exception. *Rosa* Linn., Syst (1735), Gen. 146 (1737), 217 (1754), Tour., Els., 500 (1694), 636, (1700).

Rosa setigera Michx., Fl. Bor. Am., 1, 295 (1803).

Found at Notre Dame.

Rosa canina Camerarius, Hort. Med., 146 (1588).